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FAROE ISLANDS FISHERIES, 1964, and 1965 TRENDS 1/

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Note: One kilo equals 2.2046 lbs., one metric ton equals 2,204.6 lbs., one Danish krone equals US$0.145.

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- Summary

The 1964 catch of demersal fish and herring totaled 139,140 metric tons, slightly more than in 1963 but 3% under the record 1962 catch. Faroese fishermen continued to shift from the West Greenland grounds to the New Foundland Banks in 1964. There was no Faroese catch from the Barents Sea. Fleet modernization continued; ten new vessels were added to the fleet. Improved fishing gear including the power block contributed to the 49% increase in herring landings, and indirectly to the 30% rise in the production of salted herring and the large sales of salted herring to the Soviet Union. The percentage of the catch going to the fresh fish market fell 16% primarily as a result of a restriction imposed by the British fishing industry on direct Faroese landings of iced fish in Britain. Future trends in the fisheries depend on efforts being made to improve the processing end of the industry in line with past and present efforts in fleet modernization.

- Catch

Landings of demersal fish and herring increased to 139,140 metric tons in 1964, 1% above the 1963 catch but 3% under the record 1962 catch. (Table 1) Demersal fish - cod and similar species, flatfish, porbeagle, ocean perch (redfish), ocean catfish and Norway lobster - made up 86% of the catch and herring, the remainder. (Table 3). As usual, cod was by far the most important species landed, contributing 86% of the demersal catch and 74% of all landings. The larger total landings in 1964 came from the 49% rise in herring landings which more than offset a 3% decline in cod landings and 47% in saithe landings.

Preliminary reports on the Faroese catch for the first half of 1965 indicate possible lower catch with declines in both the catch of demersal fish and herring. Lower catches were reported being made on all areas except in the Faroese grounds.

- Grounds

Although the West Greenland grounds accounted for the largest share of the landings of demersal fish - 55% - the catch again declined, dropping

15% from 1963. (Tables 2 and 3). The shift of vessels to the Newfoundland banks continued and the catch from that area rose 38% over 1963. The greater catch from the Faroese grounds was attributed in part to the extension of the fishery limits. The catch from Icelandic waters was also up. Although the Barents Sea had been an important fishing ground for Faroese trawlers, there had been a gradual withdrawal from that area and 1964 marked the first year in which no Faroese vessel took part in the Barents Sea Fisheries. The Labrador grounds contributed 300 metric tons to the total catch.

Most of the herring catches were taken in the Norwegian Sea. (Table 4). The remainder came from the North Sea during December. Faroese vessels took no herring from local grounds.

Early in 1965 Faroese fishing vessels began seining for herring in the Skaggerak and North Sea with good success. A typical vessel with a crew of 14-15 men, uses power block with a seine 250 fathoms long and 70 fathoms deep, locating the herring with asdic. One catch of 216 metric tons took only 20 hours from port to port.

4 - Vessels

During 1964, ten new fishing vessels entered the fishery as the fleet renewal program continued. Twelve old vessels, most of which were built before 1890, were withdrawn. At the end of the year, the Faroese fishing fleet totaled 36,367 gross registered tons, about half of which was built since 1960. (Table 5) Many of the newer vessels are steel long-liners. The 59 modern steel vessels were mostly built in Norway and have an average age of only three years. The largest fishing vessel measures 1000 tons and was built in Denmark in 1960. One of the most modern vessel is the 450 ton factory ship ASUR which is equipped to fillet and freeze its catch at sea. Additional equipment includes bow and rudder propellers and a power block.

5 - Fishermen

In the spring of 1965 there was a shortage of fishermen. Five new vessels, requiring crews of 26 men each, were unable to go to sea. The shortage resulted because about 650 Faroese fishermen had taken employment on Icelandic vessels as compared to about 150 normally. Faroese vessel owners were attempting to employ more Greenlanders as fishermen. In 1964 about 100 Greenlanders were employed on Faroese vessels, usually in the proportion of 11 Greenlanders in a vessel crew of 26 men.

6 - Gear

The fisheries for cod for salting continued to account for the major share of the demersal fish catch. Trawls, longlines, and handlines took 44%, 38% and 18% respectively of this catch in 1964. (Table 8) The amount taken by handline vessels dropped substantially from those of 1962 and 1963.

Some of this drop may be due to attrition of such vessels since most were constructed between 1880 and 1900.

The desire to increase production of frozen fish and the extension of the Faroese's fishing limits are expected to encourage the building of more small longline vessels. Eleven (about 20 gr.reg. tons) were under construction during 1965.

More vessels taking part in the herring fishery installed power block equipment. This improved gear has increased the catch capacity of Faroese vessels and figured in the rising catches of herring.

7 - Disposition of catch

The catch devoted to cured or salted fish accounted for 76.9% of the total, slightly more than in 1963. (Table 6). Nearly all the gain came from a 30% rise in herring for curing. Despite a drop of 1,066 metric tons, cod was still by far the leading species cured with 74% of the total. The catch which went to the fresh fish market fell 16%, partly from limitations on landings of Faroese iced fish in Britain imposed by the British Fishing Industry Committee on Faroese Imports in retaliation for the extension of Faroese fishing limits. Frozen fish gained both in tonnage and in the percentage devoted to freezing as a result of a doubled production of frozen herring.

8 - Output of processed products

Production of frozen fillets dropped to 3,727 metric tons, 10% below the record set in 1963. (Table 7) This reversal in the rising trend of recent years resulted from decreased fillet production from the Greenland fisheries. However, frozen products for bait and animal food doubled in quantity to 2,467 tons. The quantity of wet-salted fish and dry-salted cod and cod like fishes produced dropped 9% and 15% respectively. On the other hand, production of salted and spiced herring rose 41%.

"NORDAFAR", the Norwegian-Faroese company operating in Greenland at Faeringehavn, Ravns Storø and in Graedefjord, had a successful 1965 season. A total of 213 Faroese fishermen in 44 open and 8 decked boats landed 7,191 tons of cod (4,878 tons in 1964) which yielded 2,350 tons (1,728 tons) of frozen fillets. Fishermen produced about 50% more fish per man than in 1964. Fish meal production amounted to 861 tons (560 tons). The filleting plant can process 160 tons of fish into about 40 tons of fillets in 24 hours with 62 men.

9 - Exports

As usual, fishery products accounted for nearly all the Faroese exports — 97% in 1964. The value of fishery exports fell 2% from the record level

of 1963. Five major commodities contributed 94% of all fishery exports by value. Exports of these items are compared below:

Commodity	1964 000 kr	change %	1963 000 kr
Iced fish	16,915	-13	19,551
Frozen fillets	10,501	-13	12,085
Salted herring	14,029	+19	11,795
Drysalted cod	23,391	-26	31,532
Wet salted cod	58,760	+10	53,364
Other	8,246	+37	6,035
	131,842	- 2	134,362

The United States was again the leading market for Faroese frozen fillets, but the quantity taken dropped 30% to 2,007 metric tons and the value fell 26% to 6,685,000 kroner. Fillets were the only Faroese product imported by the United States in 1964; in previous years, some Norway lobsters were also taken.

Because of the quota on Faroese landing in Great Britain, landings of iced fish were made in Denmark , Norway, West Germany and Ireland.

10 - Fishery commodities in storage

The value of all fish products in storage on January 1, 1965 was considerably higher than for the same date in previous years, as shown below:

Year	January 1 000 kr	April 1 000 kr	July 1 000 kr	October 1 000 kr
1965	26,419	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1964	16,492	6,904	18,678	24,920
1963	12,148	2,893	5,256	8,643
1962	17,624	3,743	12,453	21,025
1961	8,163	2,639	3,552	25,092

n.a. - not available
Source: Fisheries Department, Thorshavn

The increasing storage totals from mid-1965 undoubtedly resulted from the increasing prices for salt cod which influenced Faroese producers to hold back their production for better prices and from some shift in markets. Another factor was the heavier landings of herring and the slower sales of salt herring. Table 10 compares fishery products in storage January 1, 1965 with January 1, 1964.

11 - Fishing vessels loans

a - Faroese Fishing Vessel Mortgage Finance Corporation (Faerøernes Realkreditinstitut). During the fiscal years ending April 1 loans were made

as follows:

As of April 1	Loans No.	Loans Kroner	Reserve fund Kroner	Net capital in addition Kroner
1962	74	30,400,000	2,499,000	8,100,000
1963	74	35,300,000	3,573,000	8,500,000
1964	63	35,400,000	5,109,000	8,700,000
1965	73	38,600,000	6,117,000	9,500,000

In addition to the above, the Corporation promised loans of about 2.5 million kroner.

b. Royal Danish Fisheries Bank (Kongeriget Danmarks Fiskeribank)

Faroese fishermen may also make use of the loan facilities of the Royal Danish Fisheries Bank. As of fiscal year ending March 31, Faroese loans at this bank were as follows:

As of April 1	Loans made during year No.	Loans made during year Kroner	Loans outstanding No.	Loans outstanding Kroner
1963	16	3,611,000	54	12,300,000
1964	12	2,944,000	66	14,500,000
1965	32	1,743,500	63	14,291,177

Source: Royal Danish Fisheries Bank

12 - Faroese fishing rights in Greenland

The agreement to extend certain Faroese fishing rights in Greenlandic waters was signed on September 19, 1965 following discussions that had begun in 1964. The agreement continues existing Faroese fishing rights to 1975. In the only amendment to the old agreement, the Faroese were allowed to establish a station at Skjoldungen, East Greenland. Negotiations were extremely difficult as Greenland would not grant the Faroese request for unrestricted fishing privileges in Greenlandic waters unless the Faroese abided by the permanent residence law, and the Faroese were not interested in selling their catches to Greenland factories when fishing off Greenland.

13 - Fishing limits and the U.K. import quota

Problems with the United Kingdom resulting from the extension of the Faroese fishing limits from 6 to 12 miles on March 12, 1964 are gradually being resolved. The most serious of these was the reaction of the U.K.

fishing industry which through the British Fishing Industry Committee on Imports from the Faroes imposed controls on direct landing of Faroese iced fish in the United Kingdom. In an agreement reached on October 7, 1965 between groups representing the industry of both countries, the overall quota on Faroese landings was raised from 850,000 pounds sterling to 1,000,000 pounds sterling per year. Of equal importance was permission to land the entire quota between October and March — when Faroese catches are largest and British landings are inadequate to meet their needs. Previously, there had been a quarterly quota.

On February 28, 1965, the Grimsby vessel, Ross Kashmir, became the first foreign trawler to be arrested for fishing inside the Faroese 12-mile fishing limit. A fine of 60,000 kroner was imposed on the vessel, and its gear and catch were confiscated.

14 - Future trends

Increased Faroese fishing in Faroese waters and nearby areas seems to be indicated from the actual and planned expansion of processing facilities on the Islands as well as from the large fishing area enclosed by the 12-mile fishing limit. The first modern herring oil factory under construction at Fuglefjord should encourage fishing for reduction. More smaller vessels of 15-20 gross registered tons are being built for fishing in local waters. According to newspaper reports, a Faroese company has been formed to build a filleting, reduction and fish canning factory at Tvaeraa. Capital for the company is expected from Danish and East German sources.

Nevertheless, production of salt and dried fish should continue to be the mainstay of the Faroese fishing industry for some time. Custom and traditional practice plus the costs which would be involved militate against any rapid change in the basic Faroese fishing industry unless the salt fish market deteriorates rapidly due to rising European standards of living and a desire for self sufficiency in developing and importing countries.

Table 1 - Catch of demersal species and herring by Faroese vessels, 1962-64
(In metric tons)

Year	Demersal species[1]		Herring		Total
	tons	%	tons	%	tons
1962	133,665	93	9,855	7	143,520
1963	124,198	91	12,873	9	137,071
1964	119,878	86	19,262	14	139,140
average (1955-64)	101,522	87	15,549	13	117,071

1/ Includes cod, haddock, halibut, ling, plaice, saithe, tusk, porbeagle, Norway lobster, redfish (ocean perch), ocean catfish, etc.

Source: Fisheries Department, Thorshavn, and FAROES IN FIGURES, No.30.

Table 2 - Catch of fish (except herring) by Faroese vessels, 1962-64
By Fishing Grounds

Year	Faroese	Iceland	Labrador	Barents Sea	Greenland	New Foundland	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1962	14.4	8.9	0.0	2.4	69.9	4.4	100
1963	15.4	9.0	0.0	0.6	63.1	11.9	100
1964	17.4	8.0	0.2	0.0	55.0	19.4	100

Note: Faroese vessels took only herring from the North Sea Grounds.

Source: FAROES IN FIGURES, No. 30.

Table 3 - Catch of fish (except herring) by Faroese vessels, 1964: By species and fishing grounds

In metric tons - round fresh weight (oslǿgdur fiskur)

Species (fiskaslag)	Fishing Grounds (fiskileid) 1/					
	Iceland (Island)	Faroese (Fǿroyar)	Labrador (Labrador)	New Foundland (New Foundland)	West Greenland (V.Grønland)	Total (tilsamans)
Cod (toskur).....	6,887	8,888	300	21,689	65,479	103,243
Haddock (hysa).....	1,201	6,952	-	45	4	8,202
Halibut (Kalvi).....	26	173	-	16	24	239
Ling (longa).....	335	480	-	5	9	829
Plaice (reydsprǿka).....	4	11	-	-	-	15
Saithe (upsi).....	45	1,338	-	215	-	1,598
Tusk (brosma).....	1,036	2,776	-	39	348	4,199
Porbeagle (hemari).....	-	-	-	1,214	-	1,214
Norway lobster (hummari).	-	54	-	-	-	54
Redfish (kongafiskur)....	9	-	-	-	12	21
Catfish (steinbitur).....	30	72	-	-	-	102
Skate (skǿta).....	-	-	-	-	54	54
Various (ymist).....	4	104	-	-	-	108
Totals: 1964.....	9,577	20,848	300	23,223	65,930	119,878
1963.....	11,132	19,140	-	14,814	78,335	2/124,198
1962.....	11,933	19,211	-	5,932	93,361	3/133,665

Note: Includes landings in foreign ports directly from fishing grounds.

1/ In 1964, first time in many years with no landings from Barents Sea fishing grounds. Other grounds in which demersal fish taken in past are the East Greenland and North Sea grounds.

2/ Includes 777 tons from Barents Sea.

3/ Includes 3,228 tons from Barents Sea.

Source: Fisheries Department (Fiskivinnustovan) Thorshavn.

Table 4 - Catch of herring by Faroese vessels, 1962-64: By fishing grounds and months
In metric tons - round fresh weight (osløgdur sild)

Fishing Grounds (fiskileid)	Year	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Norwegian Sea IIa (nordanfyri Føroyar)	1964	-	2,725	5,833	5,921	3,810	-	-	18,289
	1963	168	2,672	4,361	4,325	1,235	94	-	12,855
	1962	76	605	3,918	4,366	855	-	-	9,820
Faroese Grounds Vb (innensyndis i Føroyum)	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	18
	1962	-	15	20	-	-	-	-	35
North Sea IVa (nordsjogvurin)	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	973	973
	1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (tilsamans)	1964	-	2,725	5,833	5,921	3,810	-	973	19,262
	1963	168	2,672	4,361	4,325	1,238	109	-	12,873
	1962	76	620	3,938	4,366	855	-	-	9,855

Note: The largest catch, 27,606 metric tons was taken in 1954.

Source: Fisheries Department (Fiskivinnustovan) Thorshavn.

Table 5 - Faroese fishing fleet, August 1, 1965: By types of vessels

Type	Total	Average Age	Total Tonnage	Average size	Insurance	Average Insurance
	No.	Years	G.r.t. 1/	G.r.t.	000 kr	000 kr
Long line:						
Steel	59	3	16,719	283	91,835	1,557
Wood 20-70 grt	41	23	1,643	40	5,435	133
over 70 grt	14	28	1,495	107	3,870	276
Smacks	34	73	3,424	101	4,504	132
Schooners 2/	9	43	1,550	172	2,745	305
Steam trawlers 2/	6	15	4,652	775	22,510	3,752
Motor trawlers	6	13.5	4,147	691	25,550	4,258
Total	169	-	33,630	-	156,449	-
Total Dec. 31, 1964	193	-	36,637	-	3/	3/

Note: In addition, there are about 50 decked boats from about 5-20 tons and 150 open boats of about 3.5 tons; the latter are especially used in the summer Greenland fishery.

1/ Gross registered tons
2/ Hand lines and long lines
3/ Data not available

Source: FAROES IN FIGURES, Nos. 29 and 31.

Table 6 - Catch, including herring, and disposition, 1964 (fiskiveiða Føroya og vidgerd av veiduni)

(In metric tons)

Species (fiskaslag)	CATCH[1]		DISPOSITION OF CATCH[2] by weight and by % of species										
			to fresh marketing (selt feskt)		to freezing (til frysting)		to curing (til salting)		to canning (til hermetik)		to reduction (til mjøl)		Total
	tons	% of catch	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%	%
Cod (toskur)	103,243	74	6,375	6	7,615	8	89,223	86	30	3/	-	-	100
Haddock (hysa)	8,202	6	5,120	62	2,779	34	303	4	-	-	-	-	100
Ling (longa)	829	1	347	42	61	7	421	51	-	-	-	-	100
Saithe (upsi)	1,598	1	240	15	997	62	361	23	-	-	-	-	100
Tusk (brosma)	4,199	3	2,095	50	397	9	1,707	41	-	-	-	-	100
Halibut (kalvi)	239	3/	176	74	63	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Plaice(reydsprøka)	15	3/	9	60	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Herring (sild)	19,262	14	973	5	2,463	13	15,019	78	14	3/	793	4	100
Porbeagle (hemari)	1,214	1	-	-	1,214	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Norway lobster (hummari)	54	3/	-	-	47	87	-	-	7	13	-	-	100
Redfish(kongafiskur)	21	3/	10	48	11	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Catfish (steinbitur)	102	3/	102	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Skate (skøta)	54	3/	2	4	52	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Various (ymist)	108	3/	40	37	68	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Totals: 1964	139,140	100	15,489	11.1	15,773	11.4	107,034	76.9	51	3/	793	0.6	100
1963	137,071	100	18,365	13.4	13,805	10.1	104,713	76.3	89	3/	99	3/	100
1962	143,520	100	23,407	16.3	10,733	7.5	109,120	76.0	85	3/	175	3/	100

Note: In 1964, 4,632 metric tons of cod offal went to reduction. An additional amount was sold as mink food.
1/ Landings on a round fresh weight basis. (veidunøgd osløgdvekt)
2/ In terms of round fresh weight basis, i.e.,weight when caught. (vidgerd av veiduni i osløgdari vekt)
3/ Less than 0.5 %

Source: Fisheries Department (Fiskivinnustovan) Thorshavn.

Table 7 - Annual output of processed commodities, 1962-64
(Framleidsla av virkadum fiskavørum)

mmodities (vøruslag)	1964	1963	1962
	kgs	kgs	kgs
0 FROZEN: (harfrystar fiskavørur)			
11 Products from halibut (kalvi)	92,024	80,701	121,785
12 Fillets, n.e.s. (fiskafløk)	3,726,675	4,140,749	2,724,136
4 Products for bait, animal feed etc. (agnsild)	2,467,000	1,169,993	1,023,276
0 CURED: (saltadar fiskavørur)			
22 Wet-salted products from cod, haddock and similar species (saltfiskur)	25,290,131	27,930,196	21,954,359
23 Dry-salted products from cod, haddock and similar species (klippfiskur)	6,041,613	7,127,563	10,871,583
41 Salted products from herring, sardines and similar species (saltog kryddsild)	11,478,300	8,124,155	6,384,000
0 CANNED: (hermetikvørur)			
2 Products from cod and similar species (fiskahermetik)	26,500	40,500	44,400
3 Products from herring, sardines and similar species (sildehermetik)	19,900	18,500	41,000
0 MEALS AND FERTILIZERS: (mjøl)			
Meals (feedingstuffs) from herring, sardines and similar species (sildamjøl)	30,200	20,000	20,500
23 Meal (feedingstuffs) from demersal and nonoily species (groundfish, whitefish, teleosteans, elasmobranchs, etc. (fiskamjøl)	1,225,966	1,707,151	2,032,725
0 OILS: (lysi)			
Pharmaceutical liver oils and other oils containing medicinal or veterinary properties (medicinlysi)	760,093	733,087	1,045,560
21 Edible oils (sildalysi)	103,824	970	13,900

urce: Fisheries Department (Fiskivinnustovan) Thorshavn

Table 8 - Production of salt fish [1] 1962-1964, By gear

In metric tons

Gear	1964		1963		1962	
	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%
Trawl	15,308	44.3	15,348	41.2	15,752	40.6
Long line	12,929	37.4	11,764	31.7	11,736	30.3
Hand line	6,318	18.3	10,096	27.1	11,283	29.1
Total	34,555	100.0	37,228	100.0	38,771	100.0
Round weight	86,388	-	93,070	-	96,928	-

1/ Does not include salted herring.

Source: FAROES IN FIGURES, No. 29.

Table 9 - Production of salt fish [1] 1961-1964, By grounds

In metric tons

Grounds	1964	1963	1962	1961
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Iceland	1,982	1,594	1,360	2,164
Greenland	31,521	34,224	35,319	25,678
Barents Sea	-	311	1,069	1,695
Faroes	1,052	1,099	1,023	550
Total	34,555	37,228	38,771	30,087
Round weight	86,388	93,070	96,928	75,218

1/ Does not include salted herring.

Source: FAROES IN FIGURES, No. 29

Table 10 - Fishery products in storage, January 1,1965 and January 1, 1964
(quantity in kilos - estimated value in kroner)

Commodity	January 1, 1965		January 1,1964	
	kgs	kr	kgs	kr
Drysalted cod (klippfiskur)				
Spanish cure	14,000	53,200	-	-
South American cure	1,640,642	6,398,504	482,026	1,879,901
Italian cure	-	-	-	-
Drysalted cod being processed (klippfiskur undir virking)				
For Spain	106,000	212,000	-	-
For South America	657,924	1,315,848	465,600	931,200
For Italy	-	-	-	-
Wet salted cod (saltfiskur)				
In storage (a goumslu)	2,796,490	5,420,400	3,151,146	6,147,647
En route, not landed (heimkomin ikki landadur)	2,960,000	5,920,000	2,235,000	4,470,000
Iceland herring (Islandssild)				
Salted (saltsild)	4,200,000	5,900,000	1,779,100	2,490,740
Spiced (krydsild)	-	-	52,800	79,200
Oil (lysi)	66,160	39,696	9,360	5,616
Halibut (kalvi)	8,247	24,741	2,184	6,552
Fillets (fiskafløk)	349,946	699,892	114,828	229,656
Roe (rogn)				
Frozen (fryst)	-	-	-	-
Salted (saltadi)	-	-	-	-
Herring meal (sildamjøl)	16,000	12,800	-	-
Fish meal (fiskamjøl)	68,000	54,400	24,075	19,260
Fish offal (fiskaslogv)	-	-	100,000	28,000
Bait herring (agnsild)	459.142	367,314	255.500	204.400
Total value (tilsamans fiskavøruvirdi)	--	26,418,795	--	16,492,172

Note: Total value of fishery products in storage:
January 1, 1963 - 12,148,065 kr. January 1, 1962 - 17,624,169

Source: Fisheries Department (Fiskivinnustovan) Thorshavn